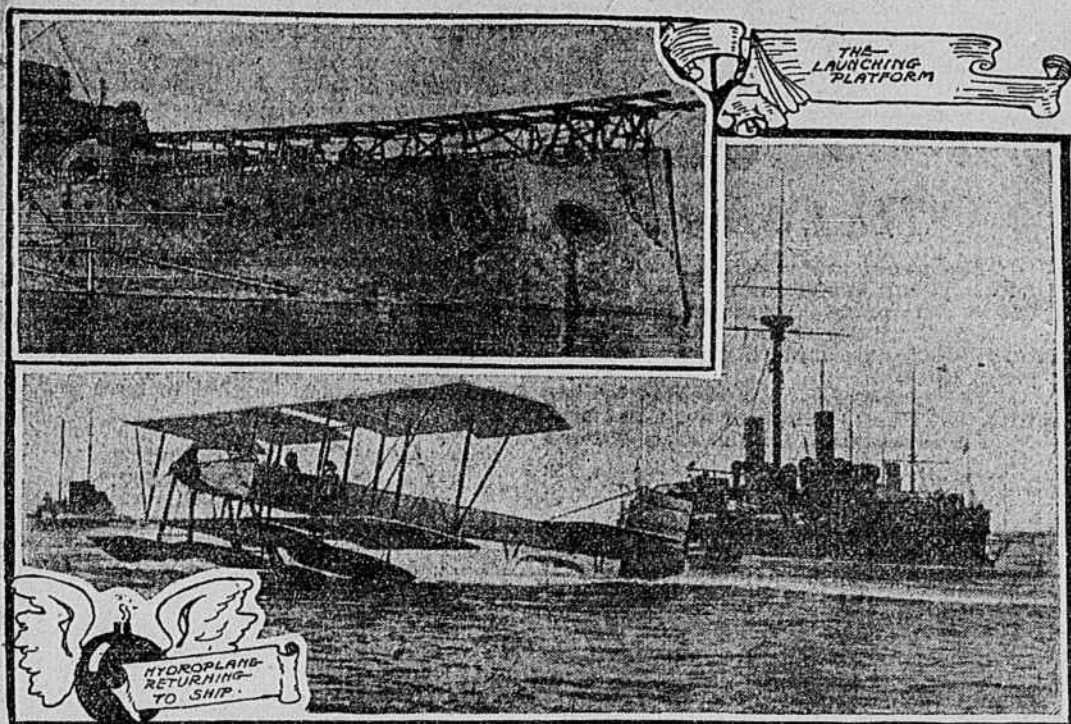


Events of the Day in Old World Lands : Flashes From Submarine Wires Make Up an Interesting Page



NEW ARM OF THE BRITISH NAVY WHICH THE KING HAS BEEN INSPECTING

One of the most interesting features of the royal naval review in Weymouth bay has been the testing of the hydroplane and its suitability as a scout for fleets. The upper view shows a hydro-aeroplane after a successful experimental flight at Portland. The turning movements were clean, regular and graceful, and everybody who witnessed this and other performances was satisfied that if the navy can turn out such navigators of the air the new arm will prove a tremendous source of strength for the country's defense. The inset view shows the special launching platform for hydroplanes on the deck of H. M. S. Hibernia.

ANGLO-JAP ALLIANCE STILL FIRM, HE SAYS

Mikado's Ambassador to England Denies It Has Weakened in His Country

FOREIGN POLICY SAME

LONDON, May 25. Baron Kato, the Japanese ambassador, who has returned to London after six months' absence in Japan, denies emphatically that there is any weakening of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"The suggestion that the people of Japan are lessening the value they place on the alliance is simply nonsense," he said.

"We have a new government in Japan—a government that has been in office for some months—and there is no change in our foreign policy, and the affection for the Anglo-Japanese alliance is as strong as ever. It is not discussed much in Japan, as it is taken as a matter of course and as an integral part of our foreign policy. It is doing excellent work just now in serving its original purpose in maintaining peace in the far east."

Regarding the reports that Japan had been endeavoring to obtain a foothold in Mexico, the ambassador said he believed that a prominent senator in Washington had taken up the question. "There may be some local fishing concession," he continued, "but any suggestion as to Japan having political aims in that part of the world is not worthy of serious discussion, and therefore calls for no remarks from me."

Dealing with the question of Japan's inclusion in the Chinese loan group, the ambassador said:

"We are now combining with the five other interested powers in rendering financial assistance to China, and some time ago laid down the conditions on which we would be included. These conditions comprise nothing except the question of safeguarding our special interests in South Manchuria. We have no ulterior aims laid down. The conditions on which we would be included, Japan has no intention of altering the status quo in Manchuria."

WILL FIGHT TO FINISH, TURKISH MINISTER SAYS

Kingmaker of the Ottoman Empire Virtually Hurls Defiance at Italy

SEES HER RUIN AT HAND

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25. In reply to an interview yesterday Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, the Turkish minister, made the following explicit declaration on the war with Italy:

"Italy's action in the Aegean Sea, including the occupation of Rhodes, is merely child's play which cannot have any influence whatever on the conclusion of peace."

"The Turkish government and nation are equally resolved to resist to the end. We shall never give way; we shall fight to a finish."

"This war will spell the ruin of Italy, as Turkey will suffer neither the moral nor the material losses which will fall on Italy."

Mahmoud Shevket Pasha is the man who set Mohammed V. the present Sultan, on the throne. After the revolution in 1908, when it became apparent that the Sultan Abdul Hamid was planning to overthrow the new constitution, Mahmoud Shevket, who commanded the third army corps at Salonika, marched his troops on Constantinople and ringed the city in.

The reactionary supporters of Abdul Hamid resisted in battle, and thousands were slain. The Sultan lost his throne, and order was restored in the capital.

It has been alleged that Mahmoud Shevket, who is the favorite pupil of Field Marshal von der Goitz, is a blind partisan of Germany. He rebuffed this charge in parliament during a sensational scene on November 8 of last year. "I am not at all a partisan of Germany," he declared, "on the contrary, I consider the salvation of the country rests on friendship with England."

The greatest excitement was caused by this candid but incautious outburst, and the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs hurried to the tribune, begging the speaker not to touch on so delicate a question.

GHOST STORY IS TOLD AS EVIDENCE IN COURT

Woman Has Vision of Brother at Hour Coincident With His Death

NEVER DOUBTED TRUTH

EDINBURGH, May 25. A weird story of a daylight vision was told during the hearing at Dumfries yesterday of an application to presume the death of Archibald Scott, who went to Australia at the time of the gold rush in 1851, and was never heard of again.

Mrs. Jane Scott (or Debenham), the Old Rectory, Great Warley, Brentwood, widow of Doctor Debenham, said the missing man Archibald Scott, was her father, and was born about 1821. His eldest sister, Sybella, many years ago, told the witness that she was convinced by a vision that her brother Archibald was dead.

Her aunt informed witness of certain family traditions, and told her that she was taking a walk with her father one summer evening, and along the path, coming toward them, she saw her brother Archibald, dressed in the same checked suit which he used to wear. She was a little behind her father. As the figure passed she did not speak, but turned round to look and make sure. The figure also turned in passing, and then disappeared.

She asked her father if he had seen anything, but he said "No." Witness said it was certain her brother Archibald had died at the very hour she had seen the vision.

The application was made on behalf of the trustees of the late Robert Turnbull, builder and insurance broker, of Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate street, E. C. 2, in order to complete the titles of certain house property in Dumfriesshire to which the missing man would have been the heir. The application was granted.

Tried to Blow Up Girl's Home PARIS, May 25.—Jean Poty, aged 20, has been arrested at Valrieux, France, for attempting to blow up the home of a young girl who had rejected his offer of marriage.

New Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine Censures Government Appointed by Wilhelm

HIS WORRIES MULTIPLY

BERLIN ELECTS MAYOR AGAINST KAISER'S WISH

Three incidents displeasing to the emperor preceded his return to Germany. He has lost a lawsuit, Berlin has chosen Herr Wernuth for its lord mayor after his enforced resignation from the ministry of finance, and the new parliament recently conferred on Alsace-Lorraine has passed a vote of censure on the government.

The lawsuit was a claim by the emperor against a farmer named Sohl for part of the cost of farm buildings. The supreme court yesterday decided against the emperor.

Herr Wernuth retired from office because he disapproved of the government's policy of building Dreadnoughts and creating new army corps with borrowed capital. Doctor Kirchener, who has been lord mayor since 1899, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on September 1. The post carries a salary of \$20,000 a year, and Herr Wernuth's election is looked upon as a reflection upon the Kaiser and his government. Frankfurt-on-Main, which also requires a new mayor, was a candidate for Herr Wernuth's services, but he preferred Berlin.

The new parliament conferred on Alsace-Lorraine passed a strong vote of censure on the Alsace-Lorraine government for declaring a boycott of a locomotive works at Grafenstaden, in Alsace, because the managing director is "anti-German" and Francophile. The government which is thus rebuked is the creation and the servant of the Kaiser.

Herr Zorn von Bulach, secretary of state for Alsace-Lorraine, told the house that the boycott was thoroughly justified, for at picnics and other celebrations among the employees of the Grafenstaden works, French flags had been displayed and the "Marseillaise" sung.

It was out of the question for the government to maintain business relations with a concern whose directors and workmen were openly seditious.

The vote of censure was carried by a great majority, amid scenes of anger and indignation.

PADEREWSKI ASKED TO STOP PLAYING PIANO

Great Artist Disgusted With the Treatment Accorded Him in South Africa

HE RETURNS TO ENGLAND

CAPETOWN, May 25. Paderewski is very displeased. He has abandoned his South African tour, shaken the abundant dust of that land from his feet and returned to England. His estimate of South Africa is summed up in three words: "What a country!"

For a generation Paderewski has been a name to conjure with in every capital of Europe. He has been worshiped for his music and loved for his hair, and at the end of his concert women have embraced him by flinging themselves at his feet. But in South Africa he has been insulted.

"Happy," he said, in reply to a Cape Times interviewer. "How could one be happy in a country where there is no understanding of real art?"

"I came with a reputation which I have gained in other continents, and I have never anywhere, been subjected to insult before."

"In Port Elizabeth," he said, "one of a group of men who were standing in the street came up to me, took hold of the lapel of my coat, put his face close to mine, and said, 'You're Paderewski, aren't you?' Then he and his friends laughed at me."

"While coming down the coast from Durban on board ship I was playing the piano very softly, when a man came up to me and said, 'Here, you stop that noise,' most rudely. I stopped playing at once, and then he went into the smoking room to look and make sure. The figure also turned in passing, and then disappeared."

"If we have disappointed the great performer as an artistic community," said the Johannesburg Star, "it is only fair to say that he has likewise disappointed us as a man of the world and a 'good sport.' It is not our fault if artists visit our towns, and particularly Johannesburg, under the impression that we are an open gold mine. It is never previously impressed upon such visitors that we have had little more than a quarter of a century's existence, and that we are still in our artistic swaddling clothes."



PROTECTION FOR ENGLISH POLICEMEN AGAINST RIOTERS

What is the use of experience unless we can draw lessons therefrom? The famous riots in Liverpool of August last, when the hooligans of the city, armed with broken bottles, bricks, and other missiles, inflicted severe damage on the police, gave birth in the mind of Robert Gladstone, Jr., a Liverpool citizen, who was a special constable at that time, the idea of the "law and order" shield shown above. The invention has been protected and generally approved by the Lancashire constabulary.

PUCCINI WILL WRITE NEW OPERA IN SPAIN

Popular Spanish Comedy by Quinteto to Be Basis of the Libretto

THE TRIUMPH OF YOUTH

Production the Most Ambitious Yet Attempted by the Composer

BERLIN, May 25. Signor Puccini is preparing to go to Spain, where he will write the music of his new opera, which is to be first produced in London next autumn.

Puccini has taken "Anima Allegro," the popular Spanish comedy by Quinteto, as the basis of the libretto, and it is probable that the opera, like the play, will be in three acts. It is said to emphasize the triumph of joyous youth over old age, and, according to private reports received here, the production will be the most ambitious of any yet attempted by the famous composer.

The first act of the opera will show the castle of the Marchioness Arrayane, where the marchioness, a dull old woman, lives a quiet life surrounded by a small and sedate court.

Pedro, the son of the marchioness, thinks his ancestral home too gloomy as a permanent residence, and he only visits the castle when he needs money. He changes his mind, however, when Lolita, his pretty and vivacious cousin, visits Arrayane with her maid, Corralina. Lolita enlivens the court in many ways, and her escapades reduce Don Eligio, the court marshal, to despair.

The second act takes place in a village near the castle. The cheerfulness of Lolita and her maid proves contagious. The entire community becomes merry, and a great feast is given, at which the bells of the village are rung and the villagers participate in dances. Lolita, having spent all her money at the festivities, is unable to give the bride any present except some good advice, which is this: "Always be gay; life should be full of laughter."

Scenes of Gayety Her advice is followed immediately, and scenes of wild gaiety ensue. Don Pedro arrives for the purpose of taking Lolita back to the castle, where the old Marchioness is waiting to discipline her for her "scandalous" behavior.

But Don Pedro has fallen in love with Lolita. Instead of taking her away from the feast he joins heartily in the festivities, and dances and sings with the villagers until his mission is forgotten. The Marchioness eventually arrives on the scene, and orders both young people to accompany her back to the castle.

The third act transpires in the castle. The principal scene is a long duet between the lovers. The Marchioness, after much hesitation, gives her consent to their betrothal, and the play ends with the triumph of youth over dreary old age.

Signor Puccini intends introducing many Spanish folk songs in the music. The opera will probably be produced in Rome, as well as in London, before it is taken to New York.

Caruso will probably sing the part of Pedro.

BATTLESHIP AS PRESENT Money Raised by Popular Subscription in Sweden in 100 Days

STOCKHOLM, May 25.—A deputation yesterday waited on King Gustav and presented as a gift to the state \$331,500, which has been raised by public subscription in a hundred days, with the object of building a battleship for the Swedish navy.

The king expressed his profound gratitude for the magnificent gift, and his great pleasure at this demonstration of his people's generosity and patriotism.

The amount presented had been decided on as the sum necessary for this purpose, but the list is still open, and subscriptions continue to pour in. The organizers have already in hand, in addition to the sum presented to the king, about \$1,400,000 for naval defense purposes.

Suicide Before Office PARIS, May 25.—M. E. Boels, a candidate in the municipal elections of Longjumeau, France, has committed suicide on realizing the responsibilities which would fall on him if he was elected.



POLICE AND BURGLARS FIGHT IN THE DARK

Three Desperadoes Keep Thirty Officers at Bay for Over Two Hours

SUICIDE FOLLOWS SIEGE

VIENNA, May 25.

Three burglars who were determined to emulate the motor bandits of Paris kept thirty police constables at bay for over two hours early this morning, after they were discovered robbing a safe in a wine shop.

When ordered to surrender, they opened fire with automatic pistols, and barricaded the doors of the building. As the electric wires had been cut, the battle was fought in darkness.

The police surrounded the shop and returned the burglars' fire from the windows of neighboring buildings. Two burglars surrendered at daylight, but their leader declined to give himself up. He threatened to kill every policeman who entered the building.

The police finally battered down the door, and just as they rushed into the shop the burglar shot himself. He died while being taken to a hospital.

He was afterward identified as the notorious criminal Adamek, who has committed many burglaries in Vienna. Some years ago he looted the military museum of St. Radetzky's baton, which has never been recovered.

MAHARAJAH ROBBED OF JEWELS ON TRAIN

Case Containing \$11,000 Worth Cleverly Lifted From Seat in Compartment

MAN ADMITS HIS GUILT

MARSEILLES, May 25. The police have arrested a man 60 years of age, described as a British subject, on a charge of stealing valuable jewels from the maharajah of Alwar.

While traveling from Marseilles to London recently, the maharajah noticed that a jewel case, containing gems worth \$110,000, had disappeared. On arriving at Paris he notified the police.

The man arrested here had the jewels in his possession. On being questioned, the prisoner, who is a hotel tout, said he was at the railway station here shortly before the departure of the train by which the maharajah traveled.

He saw the maharajah seated in a reserved compartment, and while the traveler's attention was distracted for a moment he removed the jewel case.

The prisoner was not able to furnish any papers showing his identity, but he is stated to have admitted that he has been convicted of robbery in France and England. He was handed over to the officials of the anthropometric service.



PRINCES AS GOVERNORS OF BRITAIN'S GREAT COLONIES

King George Anxious That His Boys Should Form 'Links of Empire' in Dominions' Vast Chain

LONDON, May 25.

The king and queen are keenly interested in the experiment of sending the prince of Wales to a foreign capital for the purpose of study, and if they are satisfied with the result of his visit to Paris a similar course will probably be followed with their majesties' other sons.

In this event, a French course is not unlikely, and it is intended that the prince shall also spend some time in Germany.

The University of Bonn would be the most likely selection, and here the boys would be following the footsteps of their grandfather, King Edward, who, as prince of Wales, spent some time studying at Konigswinter, and subsequently at Rome, Edinburgh and in Spain and Portugal.

The prince of Wales will not, of course, follow his naval profession seriously, although he has by no means severed his connection with the senior service.

A Sailor Prince His brother, Prince Albert, is likely to remain a sailor prince, and the king's fourth son, Prince George, has already shown a strong predilection for his father's profession, and is looking forward to the time when his age will entitle him to enter Osborne College as a cadet.

Prince Henry, his majesty's third son, is the natural student of the family, happiest always with his books and his music. While very much better in health for his residence in the bracing Isle of Thanet, he is by no means robust, and it is not expected that he will be called upon to lead the strenuous life of a naval officer.

There is possibly a deeper purpose in this comprehensive education of the young princes than may at first be apparent, for it is stated in court circles that the king intends his sons to become "links of the empire" by taking up positions similar to that now held by the duke of Connaught.

That a sort of the king would be heartily welcomed as a governor-general or viceroy of our eastern empire goes without saying, and the consummation of such a project would still further enhance the affection of the overseas dominions for the throne and set the seal on the work so splendidly inaugurated by the king himself.

Coming of Age The prince of Wales will attain his legal majority on June 21, when he celebrates his eighteenth birthday, and on that day considerable changes will take place in the internal arrangements at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.

The prince has had his own rooms and his special valet and footman since he was created prince of Wales. On the



PRINCES AS GOVERNORS OF BRITAIN'S GREAT COLONIES

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attainment of his eighteenth year, however, he will have his own household, the members of which are now being carefully chosen by the king and queen.

At Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle large suites of apartments, suitably appointed, have been set apart for the use of the prince and his staff. The rooms at Windsor are situated in the upper ward of the castle, and consist of dining room, breakfast room, reception and drawing room, business rooms (for the prince and his secretary), bed and dressing rooms and numerous apartments for the members of his royal highness' household.

The choice of these rooms has rested solely with the king and queen. Her majesty has personally supervised the furnishing and decoration, making several private journeys to Windsor to see what progress has been made and decide general details.

Special Suite Naturally, the king will continue to advise and supervise his son's occupations and pursuits, but there will be a governor and comptroller of his royal highness' household, an equerry and two secretaries. There will be a large staff of servants, including special pages, coachmen, groom and a chauffeur.

It is not to be taken, however, that the prince will disavow himself altogether from the affectionate family life to which he has been accustomed. He will spend some of his time and will often take his meals in the company of his parents, sister and brothers.

At the same time, he will be able to dine alone should he wish, or invite his own particular friends to luncheon or dinner in his own apartments.

Invitations will now be sent direct to the prince, and not through the king. He will also be able to accept invitations on his own account, although his majesty will doubtless often be consulted.

The queen's regency—created in the event of her prolonged absence or of her unfortunate to the king—will cease automatically on June 21. The prince of Wales will be of age and legally enabled to take his majesty's position should any emergency occur.

4 Voters and 10 Candidates PARIS, May 25.—A fierce election campaign in which there are four voters to return ten candidates is being waged in the tiny parish of Tarte-Gaudran (Seine et Oise). The commune has twenty inhabitants, but has the right to the election of ten of municipal councillors—ten. There are only four voters, and candidates are those who live in the adjoining parishes.

TO PROTECT WOMEN FROM SAVAGES' LUST

Outrages on the Rand Urge South African Government to Action

ILICIT SALE OF LIQUOR

CAPE TOWN, May 25.

The Union government has given special facilities for the discussion in the house of assembly of the motion of Sir Thomas Smartt, the leader of the Opposition, that, in view of the state of anxiety of the public mind as to the increasing prevalence of crimes by black men against white women, the government should consider the appointment of a commission of inquiry. Sir Thomas said he had been informed that twenty drams were engaged in illicit liquor selling on the Rand, and that this was largely responsible for the black peril.

General Hertzog, minister of justice, said the government had hitherto hesitated to appoint a commission, as such a course would immediately bring the whole native problem before the country. He considered the present state of alarm was unjust toward the natives. Europeans had not acted honestly and sincerely to the natives.

General Botha, the premier, assured the house that the government would do everything to terminate "this diabolical sort of crime," irrespective of cost. He promised to appoint a thoroughly capable commission.

Methodist Preachers Strike MELBOURNE, May 25.—Seven Methodist preachers went on strike in Melbourne because they were asked to preach under a new, superintendent, whose views they did not share.

DEFYING TRADITION CHINESE WED IN PUBLIC

Striking Evidence of Change From Old Order of Things to the New

ELABORATE CEREMONY

SHANGHAI, May 25.

An interesting event took place yesterday in Changshu's Garden, a favorite resort of the Chinese, when, for the first time, a Chinese wedding was celebrated in public.

The marriage was arranged by middlemen in the old-fashioned way, but instead of the bride being carried in a closed sedan chair to the bridegroom's house and remaining in absolute seclusion throughout the festivities, which in the case of wealthy persons often lasted some days, both parties came forward publicly, in the presence of their friends and relations, and were united with elaborate ceremony, which included music, rendered on a piano; the reading of the marriage covenant and the public exchange of troth and rings.

The ceremony concluded with presentation of flowers to the married couple by all present and a banquet, in which the bride participated, sitting beside the bridegroom. Both belong to wealthy local families.

This was a purely civil marriage, in distinction to weddings in the church of the Chinese Christians. No more striking evidence of the change from the old to the new order in China has yet been recorded.

Esperanto for Army Officers VIENNA, May 25.—The Austro-Hungarian war ministry has instituted a course in Esperanto for officers at the military school in Vienna.